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Done at the Federal Palace of the Caracas, signed with our hands, and sealed with the Great Seal of the Provincial Confederation, and countersigned by the Secretary to the Congress assembled, on the 5th day of July, in the year 1811, and in the first of our independence.

Here follows the Signatures of thirty-eight Representatives.

Jose MARIA RAMIREZ.

A true copy. (L.S.) FRANCIS IZNARDI, Sec.

DECREE OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE.

Federal Palace of Carracas, July 8, 1811.

By the Executive Power of the Confederation of Venezuela, it is ordained, that the above declaration of independence be published, carried into effect, and be of full authority throughout the States and territories of this Confederation.

Christoval De Mendoza, President pro tem.

Juan De Escalona.

Baltazar R. Pedron.

Miguel Jose Sanz, Secretary of State.

Carlos Machado, Grand Counsellor.

Jose Tomas Salmona, Sec. Foreign Affairs.

Comparison of the relative value of British Coin. Communicated in a letter to the Editors of the Repository of Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture.

The following curious facts, occasioned by the present state of British currency, deserve to be recorded; and may be of use to the philosopher who shall consult your pages at some distant period.

	£. s. d.
A Guinea made of standard gold, weight 5 d. 8 grs: passes by law for only.....	1 . 1 0
The same; three grains lighter, is worth, as bullion.....	1 5 6
A crown piece, made of sterling silver, weight 19 dwt. 8 grs. passes by law for only.....	0 5 0
A bank dollar, weighing two penny weights less, and the silver $\frac{1}{2}$ d an ounce worse, is current for.....	0 5 6
A half-crown piece of sterling silver, weight 9 dwt. 16 grs. passes by law for only.....	0 2 6
A bank token, weighing five grains less, and the silver $\frac{1}{2}$ d an ounce worse, is current for 0 3 0	
The lesser bank tokens of eighteen pence	

weighs 1 dwt. 2 grs. less than a shilling and a six pence, and the silver is also  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an ounce worse.

Any person who buys an ounce of standard gold, and pays for it in coin, will receive ten-pence in change for four guineas and two seven shilling pieces.

A Bank of England note for one pound purports to be the representation of 5 dwts. 8 grs. of standard gold; but, at the present nominal price, it will purchase not quite 4 dwts. 4 grs.; its deficit is 23 grains, and its consequent depreciation three shillings and seven pence.

Yours, &c.

London, Sept. 17, 1811.

B. S.

#### COUNTY CARLOW MEETING.

OCTOBER, 3, 1811.

Resolved, That we the Roman Catholics of the Town and County of Carlow, have beheld with the deepest concern the attempt which has been made to obstruct our Body in the legal and constitutional exercise of the irrefragable right of all British subjects to Petition the Legislature; an attempt not more unjust in casting upon us a suspicion equally odious and repugnant to our principles, than calculated, in its tendency, to encroach upon the privileges of his Majesty's Subjects of every denomination.

That, whilst we behold with awe, the impending destinies of the nations of Europe, almost universally prostrate to the power of a relentless and mighty tyrant, we view with poignant regret any measure tending to divide the Population, and weaken the resources of our native land; but turning our eyes to an enlightened, a beneficent and constitutional Prince, whom Providence seems to have reserved for us in this hour of peril, we look with unshaken confidence to the exertion of his wisdom, his justice, and his magnanimity, to avert those evils which might be inflicted upon us by the machinations of domestic enemies, or the assault of foreign foes; and we call upon all our fellow subjects of every sect and persuasion, to join cordially with us in our earnest efforts to uphold the dignity of the throne, the lawful rights of the people and the integrity and safety of the British empire.

That in seeking, by the means which the Constitution prescribes, a Repeal of those Laws which still remain in force, to the prejudice, in all the situations of life, of the Roman Catholic, and which, in their

effect, are scarcely less injurious to every description of persons in Ireland, by creating an unnatural division of interests, an injurious distinction of parties, and thus obstructing the prosperity of the country, we do not act, nor mean to act, in contradiction to the laws of the land, but to discharge a sacred duty, by endeavouring, as far as in us lies, to procure the extinction of a Code, the cause of jealousies and dissents, incompatible with the welfare of the State.

That, by assembling, as we do this day, in a constitutional and strictly legal manner, for the sole and specific purpose of petitioning the legislature for a redress of grievances, we give the strongest and most incontestable proof of our steady attachment to the British Constitution, which we venerate, and will defend at the expense of our lives, as the sacred sanctuary of civil and rational liberty, and we offer the surest guarantee of our unfeigned anxiety to consolidate the strength, and promote the glory of the British empire.

That, as it is the warmest wish of our hearts to heal those wounds which the peace of society has so often received, by the cruel and impolitic fomentation of discord, we declare it to be no more our duty than it is our inclination, to promote, by every means in our power, a spirit of concord and unanimity amongst our brethren of all religious persuasions; strongly impressed with the justness of this feeling, we are determined never to relinquish the pursuit, (by every means the Constitution and the Law allow) of our claims to the free and unqualified admission to all the benefits and advantages of the British Constitution, as an object, the attainment of which is not more desirable to ourselves, than it would prove conducive to the general prosperity of all our fellow-subjects; and we hail, with heart-felt gratitude, the generous support, and warm approbation which our constitutional efforts have universally received from our Protestant brethren, as the surest omen of civil concord and happiness in this country.

That, intent upon the attainment of our right to a free and full participation of all the benefits and advantages enjoyed by others his Majesty's subjects, which we shall ever persevere in seeking by those means the Constitution points out, and without swerving from our submission to the Laws of the Realm, we concur in the opinion expressed at Catholic Meetings, in various parts of Ireland, that Petitions be presented to the

Legislature early in the ensuing sessions for a Repeal of all the restrictive Statutes which still affect our Body.

That we place our Confidence in the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to prepare our Petitions, viz.—The Earl of Kenmare; Viscount Castlerosse; the Hon. Thomas Browne; Wm. Gerald Bagot, Castle Bagot; John James Bagot, Belcamp; Walter Blackney, Ballyellen; Wm. Finn, Barrister at Law; Timothy Gorman, Bushertown; Dennis Hanlon, Ballycormick; Anthony Kehoe, Castlereoe; John Ferrall, Conlaw; John Nowlan, Ballyloo; Sylvester Coghlan, Rathrush; James Brennan, Kilcarraig; John O'Brien, Laragh; Thomas Kinsella, Rathrush; Dan. Kelly, Knockeen, Esqrs.; and we request them to communicate and advise with such other persons as may be or have been selected throughout Ireland, for the single, definite, and strictly legal purpose of preparing petitions to the Imperial Parliament, for a Repeal of all such laws as still prevent our free and full enjoyment of all the privileges and advantages of the British Constitution.

The following resolutions prefaced by a very eloquent and elegant speech proposed by Counsellor Finn, seconded by Daniel Kelly, of Knockeen, esq. were also unanimously adopted:

That, perceiving with sentiments of deep regret, the incredible pains which have been taken by calumniating our characters, and by endeavouring to excite suspicion and distrust as to our motives, to poison the Protestant mind of the country against us, we deem it our duty to declare, that there is no class or description of his Majesty's subjects towards whom we entertain any hostile feeling, firmly convinced that all the misfortunes of Ireland have been owing to the dissensions of her Children. The object, dearest to our hearts, is national concord.—That the great and leading doctrines of the religion which we profess, inculcate as moral and indispensable duties, steady loyalty, genuine patriotism, pure and unbounded benevolence; nor can we discover in the Sacred Scriptures (referred to as the common foundation of the faith of all sects of Christians) any justification of persecution or privation, on the ground of difference in religious opinions.—That if, instead of being surrounded as we are by our liberal and enlightened Protestant countrymen, the most inveterate of our enemies should appear amongst us, and utter one word of kindness, advance one step towards con-

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ciliation, or even cast a momentary glance of pity upon the unmerited state of degradation to which we have been reduced in our native land, we should feel ourselves bound to obey the awful call of one common country, and one common God, and contribute our best efforts to soften down mutual asperities, conciliate mutual differences, and to extinguish disunion.

That our warmest thanks are due, and are hereby given to those liberal and enlightened Protestant gentlemen of this, and of the adjoining counties:—Benedict Hamilton, esq., lord of the Manor of Carlow; Philip Newton, Thomas Butler, George Latouche, Henry Tighe, John Steuart, Wm. Cooper, Henry Bunbury, Edward Eustace, Robert Baily, Thomas Gurly, Edward Butler, esqrs.; Rev Wm. Sutton, Rev. James Magrath, John A. Hill, Edward Box, Wm. Humphrey, John Alexander, Henry Macartney, James Thomas, John Whelan, Humphrey Hobart, esqrs.; Doctors Prossor, Maharg, and Myddleton; Surgeon Byrn, &c. &c. for having attended our meeting this day, and liberally and generously supported our resolutions, and the object of the meeting.

That our most cordial thanks are due, and are hereby given to Colonel Latouche, and Walter Bagenal, esq. our patriotic representatives in parliament, for their uniform and steady support of our claims, and of every measure calculated to advance the interests of Ireland, and of the empire.

That the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, our old, our tried, our invaluable friend, the Father of the Catholic cause, be requested to accept the tribute of our thanks and gratitude.

That our most distinguished thanks are due, and are hereby given to the Earl of Donoughmore, for the unabated zeal and splendid eloquence with which he has on all occasions advocated our claims.

That our most cordial thanks are eminently due, and are hereby given to the Earl of Fingall, and the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland, for the wisdom, moderation, and manliness evinced by them on the 31st of July, in defence of the subject's undoubted right to petition, and for the important services rendered by them to our body on all occasions.

That our most cordial thanks are eminently due, and are hereby given to Vis-

count Clifden, for the zeal and ability with which he presented our petition, and for his unwearied exertions in his country's cause.

That our thanks are due, and are hereby given to the High Sheriff, Wm. Knott, esq. for the polite and gracious manner with which he has accommodated us, with the Court-house for this meeting.

(Signed) WM. GERALD BAGOT.

Wm. Gerald Bagot, esq. having retired from the Chair, and Benedict Hamilton, esq. being called thereto, it was unanimously Resolved,

That the thanks of this meeting are hereby given to William Gerald Bagot, for his dignified and proper conduct in the chair, and for the eloquent and peculiarly appropriate address with which he opened the proceedings of the day, and also for his services on a former occasion, when intrusted with the care of our petition to Parliament.

(Signed) BENEDICT HAMILTON.

PATRICK FINN, Secretary.

Letters were read, from the Chair, from the county members, Colonel Latouche and Walter Bagenal, esqrs. expressing their ardent zeal to further the Catholic claims, and their anxiety to have their names set down, as persons who had they been in Ireland, would have attended the meeting.

*At a meeting of the Catholics of the Co. Antrim, held in Belfast, on the 10th of October, 1811, pursuant to public notice,*

EDMUND M'GILDOWNEY, esq. in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That it is the undoubted right of all his Majesty's subjects to assemble in a legal and constitutional manner, for the purpose of petitioning the Throne, or either or both houses of Parliament, for a redress of grievances.

Resolved, That the Catholics of the County of Antrim have this day assembled for the sole purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of all the penal statutes by which they are oppressed, and for soliciting an equal participation of all the rights and privileges emanating from the British Constitution; they bearing their proportion of the burdens imposed for its support, and of the dangers necessary to be undergone for its defence, and yet by those statutes incapacitated